The Rutherford Star.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD."—DAVY CROCKETT.

VOL. IV. RUTHERFORDTON. N. C. SATURDAY. APRIL 30, 1870. NO. 14

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a title which we recognize with proud satisfaction, which we will endeavor to maintain by
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this coming season, to present the first and largest stock of goods ever brought to this State by any house, which we respectfully invite our numerous customers and all others who come to this market to purchase.
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Dress-Making,
BY
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Over WITTKOWSKY & RINTEL'S Store.
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NOTICE.

I will attend at my office *from* the 7th to 12th of this month, to list the taxable property, and also all special taxes for the Town Rutherfordton. Persons failing to list are liable by the ordinance of the Town to pay a double tax. See Ordinance in another column. March 1st 1870.
J. B. CARPENTER, Mayor.
6-2t
Vindicator copy 1 time.

May.

The red winged merle from bending spray,
With graceful pinions poising,
Pours out a liquid roundelay
In jubilant rejoicing:
The cock-grouse drums on sounding log,
The fox forsakes the cover,
The woodcock pipes from fen and bog,
From upland leas the plover.

The speckled trout darts up the stream
Beneath the rustic bridges,
While flocks of pidgeons glance and gleam
O'er beech and maple ridges.
The golden robin trills his note
Among the netted shadows,
The bob-o'-link, with mellow throat,
Makes musical the meadows.

The peeping frogs with silver bells,
In rhythmical ovation,
Ring out a chime of treble swells
In joyous gratulation:
The low of kine is mingling with
The song of lark and sparrow,
And fallow fields are growing blithe
Beneath the plough and harrow.

The moon all night, serene and white,
On lake and stream is growing,
While rippling fountains seek their light,
Through woodland valleys flowing;
And all night long a low sweet song
Sweeps o'er the misty hallow,
From marsh and fen, from hill and glen,
From brook, and field, and fallow.

It is the time of pleasant things,
When love makes up his tastes,
And hearts well up, like hidden springs,
From rusted cells and tissues—
A time to hear the break of day
A silver-chorused matin—
A liquid fretwork in crochet
On atmospheric satin,—

A time to feast the soul, the eyes,
To watch each bird that passes,
And half surmise that birds are wise,
And men are only asses;
And then to turn and raise the load
With weary shoulders bending,
And take the old, well beaten road
That leads—unto the ending.

GEORGE W. SEARS.
From Lippincott's Magazine for May

THE LOTTERY TICKET.

A Sketch for Hazard-Seekers.

SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

James Lanning was a mechanic—a young, honest man, whose highest ambition was to gain a comfortable home for himself and wife, and to be thought well of by his neighbors. He had built himself a house, and there still remained upon it a mortgage of five hundred dollars; but this sum he hoped to pay in a very few years if he only had his health. He had calculated exactly how long it would take him to clear off this incumberance, and he went at work with his eyes open.

One evening, James came home to his supper more thoughtful than usual. His young wife noticed his manner, and she inquired its cause.

"What is it, James?" she kindly asked. "Why, I never saw you look so sober before."

"Well, I'll tell you, Hannah," returned the young man, with a slight hesitation in his manner. "I have been thinking that I should buy a lottery ticket."

Hannah Lanning did not answer immediately. She looked down and smoothed the silken hair of her babe, which was chirping like a little robin in her arms, and the shades of her handsome features showed that she was taking time to think.

"How much will it cost?" she at length asked, looking half-timidly up into her husband's face.

"Twenty dollars," returned James, trying to assume a confidence he did not feel.

"And have you made up your mind to buy it?"

"Well, I think I shall. What do you think about it?"

"If you should ask my advice, James, I should say, not buy it."

"But why so?"

"For many reasons," returned the wife, in a trembling tone. She would not offend her husband, and she shrank from giving him advice which he might not follow. "In the first, I think the whole scheme of lotteries is a bad one; and then you have no money to risk."

"But just look at the prizes," said James, drawing a "scheme" from his pocket. "Here is one prize of twenty thousand dollars, another of ten thousand, another of five thousand, and so on.—Something tells me that if I buy a ticket I shall draw a large prize. And then just think, Hannah, how easily I could pay all up for my house, and perhaps have a good handsome sum left."

The young man spoke with much earnestness and assurance, but he saw that there was a cloud upon his wife's brow.

"It seems to me that the chance of drawing a prize is very doubtful," said Hannah, as she took the scheme. "Here are many thousand tickets to be sold." The babe tried to snatch the paper and Hannah laid it aside.

"I think I shall run the risk," resumed James, glancing once more over the paper, and resting with a nervious longing upon the figures which represented the higher prizes. "There?" Barney; he drew eight hundred dollars about a year ago."

"Yes, I know it," said Hannah with more warmth than she had before manifested, "and what has become of the money? You know he has squandered it away. Ah, James, money is no use to our happiness unless we come honestly by it."

"Honestly?" repeated the young man.

"Surely, there is nothing dishonest in drawing a prize in a lottery."

"I think there is," kindly, but emphatically, returned the wife. "All games of hazard, where money is at stake, are dishonest. Were you to draw a prize of twenty thousand dollars, you would rob a thousand men of twenty dollars each; or, at least, you would take from them money for which you returned them no equivalent. Is it not gambling in every sense of the word?"

"O, no; you look upon the matter in too strong a light."

"Perhaps, I do; but yet so it looks to me. What you may draw some one else must lose, and perhaps it may be some one who cannot afford the loss better than you can. I wouldn't buy the ticket, James. Let us live on the products of our honest gains, and we shall be happier."

James Lanning was uneasy.—He had no answer for his wife's arguments; at least, no answer that could spring from his moral convictions, and he let the matter drop. But the young man could not drive the syren from his heart All the next day his head was full of "prizes," and while he was at his work, he kept muttering over, to himself.

"Twenty thousand dollars," "Ten thousand dollars," and so on.

When he went home the next night, he was almost unhappy with the nervous anxiety into which he had thrown himself.—The tempter had grasped himself firmly, and whenever he thought of the lottery, he saw nothing but piles of gold and silver. In short James Lanning had made up his mind that he would buy the ticket. He went to the little box where he had already a hundred and twenty dollars laid up towards paying off the mortgage from his house. The lock clicked with a startling sound, and when he threw back the cover, he hesitated. He looked at his wife, and he saw that she was sad.

"O, I'm sure I shall draw a prize," he said, with a faint, fading smile.

He took four half-eagles from the box, and put them into his pocket. She played with her babe to hide her sadness, for she did not wish to say more on the subject. She had seen that little pile of gold gradually accumulating, and both she and her husband had been happy in anticipating the day when the pretty cottage would be all their own. But when she saw those four pieces of gold taken away from the store she felt a foreshadowing of evil. She might have spoken against the movement, but she saw that her husband was sorely tender on the subject, and she let the affair go to the hands of fate.

A week elapsed from the time that James bought his ticket to the drawing of the lottery, and during that time the young man had not a moment of real enjoyment. He was alternating between hope and fear, and his mind was constantly on the stretch.

At lenght the day arrived.—James went to the office, and found that the drawing had taken place, and that the list of prizes had been made out. He seized the list and turned away so that those who stood around should not see his face. He read the list through but he searched for his name in vain. It was not there. He had drawn a blank! He left the office an unhappy man. Those twenty dollars which he had lost had been the savings of two months of hard labor, and he felt their loss most keenly.

When he returned home that night he told his wife that he had lost. She found no fault with him. She only kissed him, and told him that the lesson was a good one, even though it had been dearly bought.

But James Lanning was not satisfied. He brooded over his loss with a bitter spirit, and at length the thought came to him that he might yet draw a prize! He wished that he had not bought the first ticket, and if he could only get back his twenty dollars he would buy more; but he could not rest under his loss. He was determined to make one more trial, and he did so. This time he purchased the ticket without his wife's knowledge. The result was the same as before. He drew a blank!

"Forty dollars," was a sentence that dwelt fearfully upon the young mechanic's lips. "O, I must draw a prize. I must make up what I have lost! Let me once do that, and I'll buy no more tickets."

Another twenty dollars was taken from the little bank, another ticket was bought, another blank was drawn! At the end of three months the little bank was empty, and James Lanning had the last ticket in his pocket. Ah, how earnestly he prayed that that ticket might draw him a prize. He had become pale and careworn, and his wife, poor confiding soul, thought he only repined because he had lost twenty dollars. When she would try to cheer him he would laugh, and try to make the matter light.

"James," said his wife to him one day—it was the day before that on which the lottery to be drawn in which he held the sixth ticket—"Mr. Rowse has been here to-day after his semi-annual interest. I told him you would see him to-morrow."

"Yes, I will," said James, in a faint tone.

"Yes to-morrow I shall pay him."

Young Lanning thought of the lottery, and of the prize. This was his sixth trial, and he felt sure that he should draw.

The morrow came, and when James Lanning returned home at night he was penniless! All his golden visions had faded away, and he was left in darkness and misery.

"James, have you paid Mr. Rowse his interest yet?" asked Hannah.

The young man leaned his head upon his hands and groaned aloud.

"For Heaven's sake, James, what has happened?" cried the startled wife, springing to the side of her husband, and twining her arm about his neck.

The young man looked up with a wild, haggard expression. His lips were bloodless, and his features were all stricken with a death hue.

'What is it? O, what?" murmured the wife.

"Go look in your box—our little bank!" groaned the poor man.

Hannah hastened away, and when she returned she bore the empty box in her hand

"Robed!" she gasped, as she sank tremblingly down by her husband's side.

"Yes, Hannah," whispered the husband, "I—I have robed you."

The stricken wife gazed upon her husband with a vacant look, for at first she did not comprehend; but she remembered his behavior for weeks back; she remembered how he had murmured in his sleep of lotteries and tickets of blanks and prizes, and gradually the truth broke upon her.

"I have done it all, Hannah!" hoarsely whispered the condemned man, when he saw that his wife had guessed the truth. "All, all has gone for lottery tickets. The demon tempter lured me—he held up glittering gold in his hand, but he gave me none of it. O, do not chide me! You know not what I have suffered—what hours of agony I have passed—and you cannot know how cold is my heart now. O, my wife, would to God I had listened to you!"

"—sh!" eamly whispered the faithful wife, as she drew her hand as she drew her hand across her husband's, heated brow.—"Mourn not for what is lost. I will not chide thee. It is hard thus for you to lose your scanty earnings, but there might be many calamities worse than that. Courage, James; we will soon forget it."

"And Mr. Rowse will foreclose the mortgage. You will be homeless," murmured young Lanning, in broken accents.

"No; I will see him. I will see that all is safe in that quarter," added Hannah.

At that moment the babe awoke, and the gentle mother was called to care for it. On the next day, at noon, Hannah Lanning gave her husband a receipt for fifteen dollars from Mr. Rowse.

"Here," said she "the interest is paid. Now let us forget all that has passed, and commence again."

"But how—what has paid this?" asked James, gazing first upon the receipt, and then upon his wife.

"Never mind."

"Ay, but I must mind. Tell me, Hannah."

"Well, I have sold my gold watch."

"Sold it!"

"But I can buy it back again. The man will not part with it, if I want it. But I don't want it James, till we are able. Perhaps I shall never want it. You must not chide me, for never did I derive one iota of the pleasure from its possession that I now feel in the result of its disposal."

James Lanning clasped his wife to his bosom, and he murmured a prayer, and in that prayer there was a pledge.

* * * *

Two years passed away, and during that time James Lanning lost not a single day from his work. He was as punctual as the sun, and the result was sure.

It was late one Saturday evening when he came home. After supper he drew a paper from his pocket and laid it upon the table.

"There, Hannah," said he, while a noble pride beamed in every feature, "that is my mortgage. I've paid it—every cent. This house is ours—it is our own house, I've bought it with dollars, every one of which has been honestly earned by the sweat of my brow. I am happy now."

Hannah Lanning saw that her husband had opened his arms, and she sat down upon his knee, and laid her dead upon his shoulder.

"O, blessed moment!" she murmured.

"Yes it is a blessed moment," responded the husband. "Do you remember, Hannah, the hour of bitterness that we saw two years ago?"

The wife shuddered, but she made no reply.

"Ah" continued the young man, "I have never forgotten that bitter lesson; and even now I tremble when I think how fatally I was deceived by the tempter that has lured thousands to destruction."

"But its terror is lost in this happy moment," said Hannah, looking up with a smile.

"Its terror may be lost," resumed James, "but its lesson must never be forgotten. Ah, the luring lottery-ticket has a dark side—a side which few see until they feel it."

"And are not all its sides dark?" softly, asked the wife.—"If there is any brightness about it, it is only the glare of the fatal *ignis fatuus*, which can only lead the wayward traveller into danger and disquiet."

"You are right, my dear wife. You were right at first. Ah," he continued, as he drew the faithful being more closely to his bosom "if husbands would oftener obey the tender dictates of the loving wife, there would be far less of misery in the world than there is now."

Mark of Ill-Breeding.

There is no better test of ill-breeding than the practice of interrupting another in conversation, by speaking or commencing a remark before another has fully closed. No well bred person ever does it, nor continues conversation long with one who does.—The latter finds a conversation abruptly waived, closed, or declined by the former without suspecting the cause. A well-bred person will not even interrupt one who is in most respects greatly inferior. It is amusing to see persons priding themselves on the gentility of their manners, and putting forth all their efforts to appear to advantage in many other respects, so readily betray all in this respect.

At Ease in Society.

"I'd rather thrash wheat all day in a barn," said Reuben Riley to his sister, as he adjusted an uncomfortable collar, about his sunburt neck, "than go to this yesky party. I never know what to do with myself, stuck up there in the parlor all the evening. If the fellows would pull their coats off and go out and chop on a match ther'd be some sense in it."

"Well, I hate it as bad as you do, Reub," said sister Lucy.—"The facts is, we never go nowhere, nor see anybody, and no wonder we feel so awkard when we do not happen to stir out."

The remarks of this brother and sister were but echoes of the sentiment of many other farmers' boys and girls, when invited out to spend a social evening. But poor Lucy had not hit the true cause of the difficulty. It was not because they so seldom went to any place, but because there is such a wide difference between their home and company manners. The true way to feel at ease in any garb is to wear it often. If the pleasing garb of good manners is only put on upon rare occasions it will never fit well, and never seem comfortable.

Learn to behave properly at home, to cultivate yourselves.—Do not sit, or stand, or lounge about in ungainly attitudes, but acquire a manly, erect and graceful bearing. I have never seen such vigorous, hearty manhood in any class as among cultivated farmers' sons. Let table manners be especially looked after. Note carefully how well-bred people behave, and do your best to imitate them. It is noble to be an imitator of that which is good and beautiful. Above all if you wish to be at home in society, fill your brains with ideas. Set your mind to work. Wake it out of the sluggishness it would naturally sink into. Take the newspapers and read them thoroughly. Knowledge is power in more senses than one. If you go into society with something in your mind worth talking about, you will not fail to find listeners who will treat you with respect, and where you are well received, you will not fail very soon to find yourself at ease.

Awful Explosion.

One of the most tremendous explosions of gunpowder that has ever occurred, took place at Corrito, province of Sao Pedro do Rio Grande, Southern Brazil, on the morning of the 2d of January. The Brazilian schooner Pluto had been receiving a cargo of powder, by means of the *pontoon* Quickstep, from a shore magazine. In the three receptacles there were in all 360 tons of gunpowder. The Pluto blew up first, then the pontoon, lastly the magazine. All these were torn to fragments. A tender of the pontoon, lying near, disappeared; an old pontoon, hauled ashore at the distance of half a mile, rolled over into the river and sank; a bomb flat-boat a mile away was submerged by the waves. The schooner's anchor was carried over an island; the woods near at hand were leveled, and at a greater distance torn and splintered. The arsenal buildings, and the Brazilian monitors Para, Alagoas and Ceara, were damaged. At the magazine, a hole was blown out 15 feet in depth and 60 in diameter. Numbers of birds fell dead, and quantities of stunned and killed fish floated ashore. Of 19 persons, including the wife and daughter of the captain, on board the Pluto, not a vistige has been found by searching parties. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The disaster adds one more horror to the records of the Paraguayan war.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"Mother, where is that man going to sleep?" asked a girl of fifteen of her mother, who had just offered a traveler a night's rest in their out-of-the-way hut. "I'll have to put him in bed with you and Jack and Kate and Sue and Bet, I suppose," was the reply, "and if it is too crowded, one of you must turn in with me and dad and Dick and Tommy and the twins."

Peter, you are such a bad boy that you are not fit to sit in the company of good boys on the bench. Come up here and sit by me, sir."

THE STAR.

J. B. CARPENTER. R. W. LOGAN.

CARPENTER & LOGAN.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1870.

Outrages.

We find in the *Vindicator* of the 25th April, an article under the above head, in which an attempt is made to throw a responsibility on the Republican party that they do not bear.

The article is in reference to an assault upon Mr. J. A. GRANT of McDowell County by CHARLES DAVIS, J. D. COOK and ALPHONSO JOHNSON in Feb. 1865.

That this assault was made, and that Mr. GRANT and his family were shamefully outraged by these men, we do not deny, but that the Republican party, or any Republican, is in the least responsible for this outrage we do deny and defy proof to the contrary.

Mr. GRANE was at the time he was outraged, a good Union man, and what the *Vindicator* at that time would have called a *mean whiteman* and a *scallawag*, and therefore the attempt to frame the opinion that he was outraged, because of his *political* principles, falls to the ground; such was not the case, but the object of the ruffians that so shamefully outraged Mr. GRANT, was for *plunder*, and we don't think any reasonable mind would construe it otherwise, but for *selfish* party purposes.

Now we will remind the *consistent* editor of the *consistent Vindicator*, that, the cry of the conservatives has been ever since the surrender, "Oh! you ought not to excite the prejudice of the people by bringing up these old scrapes and crimes that were committed during the war, let these old things pass, and we will fight it out on *new issues*; we don't want to hear anything about what we *did do*, let us talk about what we are *going to do*."

"Oh! consistency thou art a jewel."

The *Vindicator* is willing to go back for years, and hunt up outrages that have been committed, and charge them to the Republicans, without a shadow of foundation, but they tell the Republicans, "you must'nt say anything about what *we* have done, you might *excite the prejudice of the people against us*.

Why did not the *Vindicator* take a little more space, and give an account of the horrible "Laural *masacree*" the cold blooded and heartless *murder* of DOCK HAMPTON and others in Polk county, the *killing* of LEDFORD in this county, and many other shameful and *murderous* outrages, that have been committed, by members of the, *Rebel Copper-head Demreratic* so-called, Conservative party? Ah, they would gladly forget *all* that they have been guilty of, but we tell them the *people* have not forgotten, nor will they soon forget their *bloody* record of the past, nor are they blind to the horrible "outrages" that are almost daily being committed by the *midnight assassins* or *Ku Klux Klan*, and they will prove their utter hatred for such a party by their votes next August. Mark the prediction.

The Republican Party.

The following from the Pierce County, (Wis.,) *Herald*, is so much to the point, that we transfer it to our editorial columns without comment. It says;—The N. Y. *Times*, whose Republicanism has sometimes been deemed lukewarm, thus vigorously portrays the necessity of the continued, victorious existence of the Republican party:

"The Democratic plans for the future foreshadow a policy which nothing but our Republican organization can effectually frustrate. We are identified with an honorable payment of the debt, and with the cause of good and impartial government all over the country. But, besides the programme which could be sketched out to-day, there are all the unknown possibilities of the future to rebuke the reckless proposal to dissolve the party. In politics, no less than in other affairs of life, no man can tell what the morrow may bring forth. We only know from all past experience, and all analogy, that as one great question is "settled" another will arise before us. Was the mission of the English Liberal Party accomplished when it reformed Parliament in 1832, or when it abolished the Corn laws, or when it decreed the disestablishment of the Irish Church? Is it ever at a loss for a subject on which to fight the Tories—or is not rather the press of such subjects so great that no living man can hope to deal with them all? The case is precisely the same with us. We have settled the slavery question, and are on the eve of closing the whole subject of reconstruction—but will no other events occur in the United States after that? Are the principles which brought the party into being now all withered and lifeless?

Every man who looks around him will answer, No. The Democrats are for reversing most of the legislation of the last five years—they say in their hearts, "Wait till we get in power, and then see how soon we will undo all that the Radicals have done." We are in the position of a man who has built and furnished a noble mansion, and who is advised by his friends to leave it totally unguarded, after being warned that his enemies have completed a plan for seizing it. We have to defend the work of our hands. It would be an act of treachery without parallel in party history if we Republicans, as a party, now retired from the strife and allowed our foes to remain masters of the national destines. All the evils of the past would be repeated in a still more disastrous shape. We should have made almost superhuman sacrifices for nothing, and shamefully betrayed that large section of the people who confided their interests to us. The last state of such a people would be worse than the first. But the Republicans, notwithstanding the advice of *doctrinaires*, would never consent to this infatuated piece of perfidy. They will strive, rather, to render their organization more perfect, and more worthy of the great issues which will inevitably present themselves for settlement in the future.

Economy! Economy!!

The following, from the Berrien County (Mich,) *Record*;

"Economy in the national expenditures was the watch-word upon which the present Administration, together with many of our Members of Congress, came to occupy their present positions. That retrenchment has been carried forward to a considerable extent, there is no question. But that economy has been practiced to as great a degree as could be desired, admits of grave doubts. This conclusion must be apparent to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, wohse duty it is to see that the pledge of economy is faithfully carried out. It is for them to look after and stop all unnecessary expenditures—to lighten, as far as possible, the burdens of taxation.

Any pretense to this end, in hopes to cover up the real issue, will be seen by the people. Senators and Representatives will do well not to presume too much on the ignorance of the people. The subject of the franking privilege is being watched, and the course of our Congressmen noted thereon. The people are looking to see if those whom they, by their votes, have placed in Congress, will carry out the will of their constituents, clearly indicated in the numerous petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege. Thus practically, on their part, showing to the country that they not only *say* economy, but *mean* it.

The *Standard* gives the following as the text of the Georgia bill as it passed the Senate.

WHEREAS, Great irregularities have been practiced in the organization of the Legislature in the State of Georgia, both in its first organization and in the expulsion of certain members, as well, also, as in its organization since the act of December last.

Therefore, be it enacted, &c., That the existing government in the State of Georgia is hereby declared to be provisional, and the same shall continue subject to the provisions of the acts of Congress of March 2d, 1867, and March 23d, 1857, and of July 19th, 1867, until the admission of said State by law to representation in Congress and for this purpose the State of Georgia shall constitute the 3d military district.

SEC. 2. That in accordance with the provisions of, and under the powers and limitations provided in, said acts, an election shall be held in said State, commencing on the 15th of November, 1870, and continue as long as as the President shall designate, for all the members the General Assembly of said State provided for in the constitution of said State, adopted by its convention on the 11th day of March, 1868, at which election all persons who by said constitution are electors shall be entitled to vote; and said General Assembly so elected shall assemble at the capitol of said State on Tuesday the 12th day of December, 1870, and organize preparatory to the admission of the State to representation in Congress; and the powers and functions of the existing General Assembly shall cease and determine on the said 13th day of December, 1870.

SEC. 3. That whenever it shall appear to the President, from an application by the Legislature of any State or by the Governor of such State, (when the Legislature cannot be convened) that domestic violence prevails in any city, county or municipal organization in such State, that it cannot be suppressed by the local authorities, it shall be the duty of the President to suppress such domestic violence, and for that purpose he is authorized to employ the military force of the United States and any portion of the militia of any State he may deem necessary and to exercise all such powers and inflict such punishment as may, by the laws or the rules and articles of war, be exercised or inflicted in case of insurrection or invasion.

SEC. 4. That so much of the act entitled "an act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year, ending June 30th, 1868, and for other purposes," approved March 2d, 1869, as prescribes the organization, arming or calling into service of the militia of the State of Georgia, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Our Repreaentative.

There are a couple of old and trite sayings which are very appropos at the present time, viz: "Let well enough alone," "never try to improve a good thing." Those who had been acquainted with the Hon. David Heaton, for the last five years, and have watched his course and conduct in the performance of his duties, as treasury agent, Band Officer, Member of the Convention, and Representative to Congress are fully satisfied that the interest of our State are in hands both able and willing to do all that lies in one man's power to benefit us. Of unimpeachable integrity, firm in the performance of duty; broad and comprehensive in mind, magnanimous in spirit, true to principles, mild and gentle in demeanor, highly educated, and well informed on all subjects relative to our State, it's wants, resources and capacity. To these indispensible qualifications for a good representative and a thorough acquaintence with parliamentary usage, and the knowledge he has gained from a two years residence at the Capitol. All these point to him as the only man in this district who cannot at this time be thought of as our next candidate for Representative to Congress. With Col. Heaton as our standard bearer, harmony will prevail among our forces, and dismay will be in the ranks of our political enemies, as Col. Heaton stands too high for the shafts of envy, malice, or political hatred to reach him.—Friend and foe alike acknowledge his superior qualifications for the position.—*New Berne Times.*

A Runaway Match and its Termination.

Under this heading we several weeks since gave an account of an attempt made by a young man of this city to elope with a young lady of Masonboro', and who, having succeeded in getting her from under the parental roof, placed her in a swamp hard by while he went for a carrage, and where during his brief absence, the young lady was discovered by her parents and carried back home. Though this termination was far from agreeable the young lover, during the interval until now, has been nothing daunted, but has sought for an opportunity to accomplish his purpose. Though the stony hearts of hard "parrents" would not be melted by tears and the attendent sighs of devoted love, and the course of true love pesistently refused to run smoothe, the attachment continued with a dogged determination which insured final success. Yesterday the mighty act was accomplished, and to-day the loving pair are one,

It seems that, continuing firm in their determination to marry, the young lady obtained the consent of her parents to spend a few days with some friends in this city and hither she came. Of course she was seen by her ardent, devoted and determined admirer, and, the thing having been agreed upon a license was obtained yesterday, the services of good natured Justice McQuigg were called into requisition, and the twain were made one according to due form of law. The lover transformed into the husband, now calls his lady love by name of wife, and clasping her close to his bosom defies all the stern parents in creation. Well, she would have him, and now he has got her.

MORAL.—When once a woman says she will 'tis folly to try to make her say she won't.—*Wil. Journal.*

The Governor of Tennessee is beginning to feel the force of the state of things which exists in that State as the legitimate result of his own defection from the Republican party. In his well-meant endeavors he finds no support from his Democratic backers who used him only too successfully to break down the Republican majority in that State. Misrule terror and violence has reigned ever since. The N. Y. *Herald* notices the following incident;

Gov. Senter, of Tennessee before the reconstruction committee was asked by Fernando Wood "whether he considered General Forrest a man of varacity, and would believe his statement on the Tennessee troubles." This question Governor Senter was not willing to answer, and the history of Fort Pillow warrants his hesitation. He said that Forrest was a "shooting character," and the reason why he would not give his opinion was that he expected to go back to Tennessee and did not want to assure himself any personal injury. This simple incident tells a pretty straight story of the condition of Tennessee.

A Swindle.

One Bethuel Dawkins living near Drowning Creek, Moore Co. recently stole a mule from T. Bostick, Esq., of Richmond Co., and traded the mule to Mr. S. Johnson near here. Mr. Bostick recovered his mule from Mr. Johnson who now advertises for his mare that Dawkins carried off.—In our paper of 10th March was notice of Dawkins' death by drowning from a raft in Cape Fear river near Silver Run. The man who handed us this notice, we believe was Dawkins himself, from descriptions we have had since. He represented himself as a Stewart of Harnett. He has been guilty of several crimes and has tried to publish his death once or twice before. He was seen a few days ago near Cheraw, S. C., with another horse. A day or two after he was in our office he stole Bostick's mule.—*Fayetteville Eagle.*

The Sixteenth Amendment

The Fifteenth Amendment is secure, is now the law of the land and we cannot see how the true reformers—who from principal—aided in making this a part of our constitution, can refuse to give their energies to secure another the Sixteenth. All friends of impartial freedom and of a true Republic should see earnestly the initiation and adoption of a Sixteenth Constitutional Amendment which shall guarantee to the women of America equal political rights with men. Every argument by which the ballot can be properly claimed for men is equally applicable to women. Let justice be done, and the ideal Republic, which shall know no political distinctions on account of race or sex, be attained right speedily.—*Havre (Md.) Republican.*

The U. S. Troops stationed at Raleigh, and in Alamance county have been removed and ordered to Dekota Territory.

VIENNA, April 23.—There is a strong movement in the Tyrol for secession from the Roman Church in case the question of infallibility is pressed upon the Council.

"Didn't you guurantee, sir, that this horse would not shy before the fire of an enemy?" "No more he won't. "Tisn't till after the fire that the shies."

A gentleman in Milwaukee, who several years ago was robbed of a $100 bond, has just had it returned to him by the thief, with information that it has "layed on his stummuck ever sence."

IS IT NOT STRANGE?—The members of the General Assembly of both parties will remember that near the close of the session, a bill passed both Houses by a strong vote, compelling all Insurance Companies doing business in this State, not incorporated in the United States, to deposit one-half of their premiums in the State to indemnify policy-holders. The bill never reached the office, we learn, of the Secretary of State. What has become of it? Does any one know? The bill was engrossed and enrolled, it is understood, but what became of it afterwards is a matter of doubt.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

GENERAL HEALTH.—A lady in Richmond has recently received a letter from General Lee's daughter, in Savannah, from which we are pleased to learn that the General's health is rapidly improving, and that he will probably return to Virginia almost entirely recovered.

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Jan. 1870. 1-1m.

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No. 5. 3-m

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Attention

Of all. We are now making extensive purchases, which, owing to the very large increase in our business—during 1869, (the tax returns will show **$27,000.00** ahead of any house in the City and figures are stubborn facts,) enables us to buy with impunity as to quantity, and from first hands—namely, Manufacturers, Importers and Commission Houses, thereby, saving from **10 to 25 per cent.** over smaller buyers—and it is this advantage that gives us the lead in this market.

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We offer no **bait s,** business will be conducted, in the future as in the past, viz:

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Will be complete, and selected with the greatest of care, as to style, quality and price.

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We make a specialty and invite the most fastidious to call and examine,

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No. 6 tf.

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200 doz. Pocket Knife,
400 " Table Spoons,
75 " Cotton Cards,
75 " Pad Locks, (of different kinds.)
2500 lbs. Plow Iron, Plow Steel Swede Iron, &c.
100 Gro. Buckles,
5000 lbs. Cast, Blister, German & Spring Steel.
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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

LOCAL AND STATE.

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To Correspondents: Miss Nellie N., Toledo, Ohio, is informed that we shall be pleased to hear often from her. And we will also be glad to read "Maggie Minton's Revenge."

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Wil., Char. & Ruth, Railroad Company is to be held in Charlotte on the 1st of June. See advertisement in another Column.

Hon. O. H. Dockery.—We have read with pleasure, a letter written by this Congressman, to Capt. Ramsey, of Pittsboro, and will publish the same next week, if we can make room for it.

Internal Revenue Taxes.—Mr. Pinkney Rollins, will attend at Rutherfordton, on the 7th May, to collect the Taxes listed in March, for this County.

Tax-payers would do well to make a note of this fact, as by failing to pay at the appointed time, such per cent and penalty is collected as generally amounts to more than the tax. So all interested had better look out.

Gov. Vance.—A correspondent of the Charlotte *Democrat*, wants Zeb to be a candidate for the Senate in Mecklenburg County. We thought he was fishing for something, as he has been "speechifying" for some time. Wonder if he tells the people of Mecklenburg, that the colored citizens are free under the Constitution of the State and United States, like he did in his address at Statesville, a few days since. Go it Zeb!

Cock Robbins.—This Senator, better known as $20 Robbins has written a letter to the Salisbury *Examiner*, in which he says, his name has been extensively spoken of in connection with one of the candidacies, before the Conservatives of Rowan County. We can but exclaim for the Conservatives in that County, if he should be their choice to again go to the Legislature. God pity a party, a County or State, who are represented by such men. We hope however, he may be defeated by a Republican at the August Election.

More Ku Kluking.—We notice in the *Standard*, of 25th, inst., that these midnight marauders have again been at work, a colored man and his wife were whiped by a band of disguised men, in Wake County, on last Monday night week. They could only recognise two of them, James Holliman and James Utley. After a hearing of the case before Judge Watts, he required these two men to give bond in the sum of $10.000 each, for their appearance at the next term of the Superior Court to answer the charge.

Daily Mail.—We are glad to learn that on and after to-day a daily mail will be run on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, instead of every other day, as heretofore. This will be a great convenience to those residing on the line of the road, and will be hailed with gratification by our business community.—Wilmington *Star*, 19th.

The above will be good news if the Western Division, of the road receives the same privileges of a daily mail, and we hope the department will order a daily mail to this place. Wonder if our citizens have all signed the petition for a daily mail, if not let them do so. We believe there is a petition at the Post Office, for this purpose.

Lay Representation.

The following is the vote on lay representation cast thus far in the Methodist Episcopal Church Conferences:

CONFERENCES.	FOR.	AGAINST.	TOTAL.
34	2,514	608	3,122
North Carolina,	13	—	13
Texas,	22	—	22
South Carolina,	28	—	28
Louisiana,	26	—	26
Mississippi,	15	—	15
Lexington,	12	2	14
Kentucky,	42	11	53
Baltimore,	107	33	140
Indiana,	15	4	19
Virginia,	19	2	21
Philadelphia,	142	18	160
West Virginia,	38	22	60
Providence,	59	48	107
Central Pennsylvania,	79	69	146
Wilmington,	62	23	85
St. Louis,	64	4	68
Washington,	65	6	69
Newark,	86	57	143
New Jersey,	66	61	127
New England,	92	82	174
Missouri,	56	7	63
Pittsburg,	153	48	201
	3,775	1,101	4,876

This gives the requisite three fourths vote and 118 to spare.—There are yet thirteen conferences to vote, as follows:

Nebraska, North Indiana, Black River, East German, Maine, East Maine, New Hampshire, New York East, Troy, Vermont, Wyoming and Germany.

The votes of these conferences are looked for with the most intense interest by the entire body of the church. It is claimed by the friends of lay representation that the ministry have so often and firmly pledged themselves to this reform that its defeat now would be disastrous to the powerful moral sway which they have hitherto exercised in the church.

Our Washington Letter.

Washington, D. C., April 21st, 1870.

Until within an hour of its passage in the Senate, no one, scarcely, thought that the substitute—Georgia bill would pass. When the bill came to the House yesterday, much anxiety was exhibited by the opponents of the bill, to know what was best to be done with it, whether to refer it to the reconstruction committee for modification and thus delay action on it, or press it to a vote with the hope of its entirede feat. Divided as they were, it was thoug t better to delay action by referring it. Mr. Bingham was ready to meet it in which ever way it turned and accordingly submitted his original "Bingham amendment" which was also referred. This Senate bill simply place the State of Georgia under the entire control of the military, and suspends the writ of *habeas corpus*.

There has been no resolution as yet adopted, definitely fixing the time of adjournment of this session. But it is pretty genera ly agreed in both Houses, that it is impossible to arrange their labors so as to adjourn before August, which simply gives Members time to prepare for the fall elections.

The bill for the new apportionment of the House of Representatives, provides that from and after the third day of March 1871, there shall be two hundred and seventy-five M. C.s to be appointed from the now existing States, under the census which is to be completed before the 15th of August next. It also provides, that if any new State shall be admitted to the Union after such apportionment the Representatives or Representatives of such new State shall be additional to the number of 275. The increase of twenty-nine to the present number (when Georgia is admitted) 246 will be forcibly left in various ways in the House. It will add that many new and additional speeches to be made and printe , at least. every Congress, if not every Session, which is very expensive to the Government With the present number, it is indeed difficult to accommodate one-third the number with talking time, and it is not uncommon, when some important subject is before the House, for discussion, on which each Member feels self-sufficient in throwing new light, to hear excl imed on the floor. "I have been trying for the last three days, to be allowed five minutes in this debate." This additional increase of representation will add nearly one-eighth to the cost in time in calling the *ayes* and *naes*, which with the present pay of Members is estimated to average no less than $3,000 per day.

So great has been the agitation for woman suffrage in the District of Columbia for the past two years, that those heretofore silent anti-woman suffrage women, have become alarmed at the increasing strength of their strong minded sisters, and are now about organizing an anti-woman sufferge society. Among the number to head the enterprise, is Mrs Senator Sherman. Mrs. Secretary Belknap and Mrs. Speaker Blaine, it is understood are exceedingly anxious that their husbands shall continue to attend to and control the political part their labors for them, but yet are willing, with their husbands consent, to be politicians to the extent of battling against their sisters encroaching upon the political rights of their husbands. Those estimable ladies content that they themselves are well cared for, and have no reason to complain. But the strong minded women here, who by the way, are mostly single ladies, ripe in years, don't see things in that light, and feel agrieved that their more fortunate sisters should use their wealth and position in opposition to their pitteous appeals.

So soon as the tariff bill is disposed of. General Paine of Wisconsin, intends to press his bi l, introduced on Monday, to a vote, which provides that from the 30th day of June 1870, there shall be a reduction of 20 per cent on all internal taxes, and 10 per cent on all impos duties imposed by law, except the internal taxes and import duties on spirituous, vinus and malt liquors, and tob cco an cigars. LIFE.

Penitentiary Commission.

The Penitentiary Commission met on yesterday to receive bids for contracts were awarded as follows: Stone Work, Coleman & Brothers, of Cinn., Ohio, for $341.986.66. Brick Work to the same for $77.328.29. Plastering, J. E. Kirby, of Baltimore, Md., for $11.809.32. Wrought and cast Iron, J. P. Sledham & Co., of Philadelphia. for $70.584.03, Cellar Doors, M. Cements, $30.000. Carpenters Work, Howard & Thomas, Cinn., Ohio, $37.222.84. Painting, Murdock & Lacy, Cinn., Ohio $6. 494.34. making in all $609. 595.18 being $57.535.04 less than the Architect's estimate. An aggregate of 172 convicts will be employed by these contractors at an average of 65¼ cents per day, which labor is to be deducted from the contractors' bid. For the benefit of the Sheriffs of the different coucties we will state that the Commissioners will receive convicts, who are sentenced for four years or more. Particular attention is called to the bid of Messrs. Coleman Brothers on the stone and brick work, which is $73,779,95 lower than the next lowest bid for the same work. We coversed with Mr. Colemam of the firm of Coleman Brothers, and he assured us it was their intention to throw all the work they could in the hands of home workmen.—*Standard*

Heavy Swindling Operations in New Orle ns.

Last Saturday a man, who, it since appears, was ex-Au itor Wichliffe disguised, and who has not been seen since, ent to the brokerage office of Mr. J. Strauss, on St. Charles street, and sold him $150,000 of fraudulent State w rrants, receiving therefor $71,000 in cash, and a check on the Southern Bank for $19,000. He said he would call again Monday or send his messenger for the balance.

In the meantime Mr. Strauss became suspicious, stopped the payment of the check and put the police on the alert, too late, however, to catch Wichliffe, who is supposed to have fled to parts unknown. His messenger proved to be Jamse Mushaway, who, calling for the promised balance, was arrested by Captain Schreiber and Special Officer Sinclare, on a charge of being accessory after the fact to a felony. On his person were found $15,000. This sum was sequestered in the hands of the police and turned over to Mr. Strauss, and is about all perhaps he will ever get of his $71,000. Mushaway was looked up for examintion this morning before Recorder Houghton. *New Orleans Bee, April 12th.*

LATEST NEWS.

[*Compiled from our latest Exchanges*]

Washington, April 20.—The Georgia bill as it passed the Senate, is substantially as follows:

Georgia will be known as the Third Military District. The present government is provisional and a new Legislature shall be elected; upon the organization of which Georgia may be admitted to representation in Congress. The President is authorized to suppress disorder, holding municipalities responsible for loss to persons or property. The bill forbidding the organization of the Georgia militia is repealed. The bill now goes to the House.

On the final vote the nays were: Messrs. Boreman, Chandler, Drake, Fenton, Flanagan, Fowler, Hamilton, of Texas, Harris, Howard, Howell, McDonald, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Ramsey, Revels (negro) Rice, Spencer, Stewart, Sumner, Thay, Trumbull, Williams, Wilson and Yates.—25.

The vote shows a square defeat for the extremists, and in consequence of Gov. Bullock's defeat whose object it is said to have been to continue the present pliant Legislature in office during his term, the amendment ordering an election next Fall for all elective officers of the State was withdrawn before reaching the vote. The bill passed at half past 2 this morning.

Baltimore, April 22.—A woman named Marsh, cut the throats of her four children and of her mother with whom she lived. The tragedy occurred in the centre of the city. The first act of the mother was to call her son, aged 8 years, from school and cut his throat in the school yard; she then went home and treated two younger children who were playing in the yard, an infant in the house and a bed-ridden mother in the same manner.

San Francisco, April 19.—The agent of the Tennessee company of planters, sent to China to procure laborers for the South, returned by the steamer American. He said his mission was unsuccessful.

For the benefit of the Sheriffs of the different counties we will state that the Commissioners of the Penitentiary will receive convicts who are sentenced for four years or more.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Prof. S. Adams Lee.—As the Sentinel, in common with a number of the firs citizens of Raleigh, has heretofere to some extent given this man a recommendation to the public, under what we now have reason to believe were false and forged representations and letters, we feel it due to ourself and to the public at large to say all we may have spoken of him favorably is withdrawn until we have suffieient evidence to renew it. We are also authorized to say, in behalf of some gentlemen of this city to whom he has at times referred, that it is without thei wish or consent that he does so. We feel confident from facts th t have come to our knowled e that he is an imposter.—*Sentinel.*

The Adop ion of the XVth Amendmeni was celebrated by twenty thousand colored peop'e in Louisville, Kentucky, on Friday last. The inscriptions on their banners show conclusively that the newly enfranchised colored men of the "Dark and Bloody Ground" are in full political sympathy with their brethern of the South. On one transparency was depicted a "train of progress"—the locomotive labelled "XVth Amendment;" 29 cars representing the State which ratified the amendment; to the rear car were harnessed a number of jac asses, vainly endeavoring to pull the train backward—emblematic of the State which refused to ratify. On their banner were inscriptions like these: "We are Republicans from principle." "We shall ever forget those who were our friends."

Gov. Alcorn of Mississippi, in a message to the Legislature, recommends seperate public schools for the white and colored children, and the establishment of a Normal school for the education of colored teachers.

A physician once boasted to Sir Henry Halford, saying, "I was the first to discoverer the Asiatic cholera, and communicate it to the public!"

Explosion.

The following has been going the rounds amo g our exchanges, without credit, we have been unable to ascertain where the sad accident occurred, we do not think it took place in this State:

A woman in Cleveland, on Friday of last week put some shavings into the stove, lit them with a match, and then foolishly pouring coal oil on the burning shavings! The result was that the fire ran at once into the can, and an explosion followed which sounded like a cannon, and set the whole room on fire in an instant the very paper on the walls and the window curtains being instantly enveloped in flames. The poor woman ran screaming into the street, and rolled in the dust. The other occupants of the tenement-house ran out after her and one woman broke her leg in the hurry to escape. Men on the street took off their coats and threw them round the woman, but it took five minutes to extinguish the fire Her clothes were torn off, flour was thrown on her face and water was dashed over her body, and as soon as possible she was taken into the house. She was literally burned to a crisp, and the flames even ate into her flesh, penetrating her mouth and nostrils, and burned her lungs, so that she avowed before she died that she was on fire inside. She kept repeating, "How foolish I was How careless I was! Now I suppose I must die," She died at 8 o'clock the same evening.

To Postmasters and Census Takers.

The attention of Postmasters and Census Takers is called to the subjoined communication from the Marshal of this District:

Office of the U. S. Marshal, Raleigh, N. C., April 20, 1870.

The attention of all Deputy Marshals, appointed to take the census of the several sub-divisions, for the District of North Carolina, for 1870, is called to the following section from the law authorizing the taking of the census for 1870. The attention of Postmasters is also called to the following:

Sec. 17. (United States Statutes,) *And be it further enacted*, That the marshals and their assistants are hereby authorized to transmit, through the post office, any papers or documents relating to the census by writing thereon, "Official Business, Census," and subscribing the same with the addition to his name of marshal, or assistant, (as the case may be) but this privilege shall extend to nothing but documents and papers relating to the census, which shall pass free; and the sum of twelve thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of covering the expenses of transmitting blanks and other matter through the mail, to be paid to the Post Office Department."

S. T. Carrow, U. S. Marshal,
District of North Carolina.

Princeton College, N. J.—We are indebted to Richmond Pearson, of Yadkin County, for a catalogue of this ancient and renowned institution, From it we see that the following young gentleman of this State are among the students in attendance: Senior Class—John Ivy Caldwell, Greensboro; Charles Alston Cook, Warrenton; William Bynum Glenn, Yadkin county; Charles Albert Reynolds, Leaksville.—Junior Class—Thomas Glenn, Yadkin county, Benjamin S. Lassiter, Oxford. Sophomore Class—Richmond Pearson, Richmond Hill; Henry Bascum Short, Wilmington, Warren Bagley Short, Wilmington; Melanchton S. Shotwell, Rutherfordton.—*Old North State.*

"What is the meaning of "Conservative," asked the members of the Confederate party during the late war. The answer was "To preserve that which is established."

"Oh, yes," said they, "you C nservatives wish to preserve the odious Union,"

As soon as the war ended these same "Confederates" announced themselves as "Conservatives," and to preserve the principles of disunion advocated by Jefferson Davis and Wm. L. Yancey.—*Standard.*

True as preaching, and in less than two years, they will *steal* the name, *Republican*, and swear they have always been Republicans.

A Baby Plowed Up.—A negro boy named Harris, while plowing in the Flat River settlement a few days ago, plowed up an infant child that had been buried a little under the surface of the ground.—Decomposition rendered it impossible to define the color.—*Hillsboro Recorder.*

Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild, whose death has recently taken place, suffered, from the age of eighteen, with an effection of the spine, which caused severe torture and partial, and finally culminated in loss of sight. Notwithstanding all this, he maintained a wonderful cheerfulness, and continued to retain an undiminished interest in all his affairs.

All the journals of the day were read to him; his memory was singularly retentive, and his judgment acute. His opinion in matters of politics and finance was highly valued; and his magnificent house in Paris was the constant resort of the political and literary celebrities of France and Germany.

"Pears to me some folks are mighty particular," was the remark of a negro, as a lady refused to let him sit in her lap in a New York street car.

Is it So.—Woman fondels, pities, depises, and forgets what is below her; she values, bears, and wrangles with her equals; she adores what is above her.

Occupational Ailments.

Fresh, pure air is a vitalizing elixir. Whoever is debarred by circumstances from unrestricted accesss to this invisible, but powerful stimulant, needs a medicinal invigorant of some kind. The great object should be to choose the best. Popularity is a pretty good guarantee of merit in this scrutinizing and intelligent age, and tried by this criterion Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands first among the invigorating and regulating medicines of the present day. To the wants of persons engaged in indoor employments, especially in crowded factories where even with the best possible ventilation the atmosphere is always in some degree polluted, this salubrious vegetable tonic is peculiarly adapted. The nature of the ingredients is no mystery. It consists of an absolutely pure diffusive stimulant, tinctured—or rather surcharged—with the fluid extracts of sanatous roots and barks and herbs. The pharmacopœia has its tinctures, but what are they? The juice of only a single root or bark or plant is present in each. Not one of them combines the three properties of a tonic, an alterative, and an aperient. All these elements are blended in the Bitters; nor are these the sum of its medicinal recommendations. It is also a blood depurent and an antispasmodic.

The baleful effect which air that has been partially exhausted of its oxygen by frequent breathing produces on the vital orfianization, is notorious, and when to this devitalizee atmosphere is superadded the mephitic vapor of hot air furnaces, it becomes deleterious and depressing in the extreme. To enable the system to bear up, even for a few hours each day against the debilitating influence of a vitiated atmosphere, a wholesome tonic and alterative is urgently required. This grand disideratum is supplied in Hostetter's Bitters, which as a strength-sustaining, health-protecting agent has no rival either among official or advertised medicines.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The friends of John Garrison, announce him as a Candidate to represent Polk County, in the House of Representatives of the next Legislature. 12-te

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad.

Secretary and Treasurer's Office, Charlotte, N. C., April 22, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the Stockholders of this Road, is called to assemble in the City of Charlotte, on Wednesday the 1st day of June next to consider a proposed amendment to the Charter of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.

CALVIN J. COWLES,
14-td Secretary.

NOTICE.

Will be sold in the Town of Columbus, N. C. on the 1st Monday in June, it being the 6th day of said month all the unsold Town Lots, about 50 in number, and acre lots at public auction on a credit of 6 and 12 months the purchaser to give Note, and approved security, and the title witheld until the purchasers money is paid.

Columbus, is the County Town of Polk County, N. C., situated 28 miles west of Rutherfordton, and 20 miles east of Hendersonville, N. C., and 28 miles north of Spartanburg, S. C. It is a beautiful location on the base of the Tryon Mountain and in full view of the grand falls of Horse Creek. It has an excellent Court House, a Baptist and Presbyterian Church, a Male and Female Academy, is in a good farming portion of the County, and is situated on the old Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road survey.

The sale will continue from day, to day, until all the lots are disposed of.

O. B. ALLEDGE,
Chair. of the Board of Commissioners.
S. WALDROP, Clk of Board.

The *Spartan*, (S. C) will please copy until sale and send bill to the office of the Board of Commissioners, Polk county N. C.

13-td S. WALDROP, Clk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Established 1830.

Welch & Griffiths,

SAWS! AXES!! SAWS!!!

Saws of all descriptions. Axes, Belting and Mill Furnishings. Circular-Saws with Solid Teeth, or with Patent Adjustable Points, Superior to all Inserted Teeth Saws.

Price Reduced.

☞ Send for Price List and Circulars.
WELCH & GRIFFITHS,
Boston, Mass., or Detroit, Mich.

Agents—Canvassing Books Sent Free

SECRETS OF INTERNAL REVENUE,

BY A PROMINENT OFFICER OF THE

Treasury Service,

Showing up the secrets and inner workings of the Revenue Department, the Whiskey Ring, Gold Ring, and Drawback Frauds, Systematic Robbery, Depredations, Conspiracies and Raids on the Government, Malfeasance, Tyranny and Corruption of high Officials. The most startling and important book published. Containing about 500 well-filled pages, spiritedly illustrated. Agents Wanted. Canvassing Book and complete outfit sent free. Address WM FLINT, Publisher, Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, Ohio.

HOW TO GET BOOKS FOR NOTHING.

$10 worth of splendidly illustrated books given for every 10 subscribers to the N. Y. Musical Pioneer for 1870, a monthly journal of 16 pages of choice Music and Interesting Miscellany. Only 50 cts per annum in advance. Circulars with list of premiums and specimen copy of Pioneer sent on receipt of stamp. F. J. HUNTINGTON & CO.,
459 Broome Street, N. Y.

908 PRIZES

Worth from $1.50 to $1.00'in GREENBACKS.

Awarded to subscribers and agents for Wood's Household Magazine, the largest and best Dollar Monthly in the world. Similar prizes to be repeated soon. Full particulars in March Number. For sale by all Newsdealers, or sent with Catalogue of Premiums on receipt of 10 cents. Address S. S. WOOD,
Newburgh, N. Y.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES.

A sure relief for Asthma. Price 40 cents by mail. STOWELL & CO.,
Charlestown, Mass.

The Purest, Best and Cheapest



SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.



WITHOUT Specifics, Doctor or Medicine. Sent post paid, on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, Author of Medical Common Sense, No. 120 Lexington Ave., cor., East 28th St., N. Y.

AWAY WITH Uncomfortable Trusses.—Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured, Sent post paid on receipt of 10 cent. address Dr. E. B. Foote, No 120 Lexington ave., New York.

EVERYBODY READ THIS!

We will pay Agents $25 per week and expenses, to sell the Greatest Discoveries of the Age. Address WHEATON, HENRY & Co., Marshall, Mich,

Agents! Read This!

We will pay Agents a Salary of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO.,
Marshall, Mich.

$25 A Day!

40 New Articles for Agents Samples Free. H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

LIST OF 2,500 NEWSPAPERS

FOR ONE STAMP.

G. P. ROWELL & CO., N. Y.

BRIDE and Bridegroom.—Essays for Young Men, free, in sealed envelopes. HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED IN Four Weeks.

Success guaranteed. DR RECORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE restores manly power, from whatever cause arising. The effects of early pernicious habits, self abuse and climate, give way at once to this wonderful medicine, if taken regularly according to directions (which are very simple and require no restraint from business or pleasure.) Failure is impossible. Sold in bottles at $3, or four quantities in one for $9. To be had only of the sole appointed agent in America,

HERMAN GERITZEN,
105 Third Avenue, New York.

MOUSTACHES forced to grow in six weeks Receipt sent for 50 cts. Address H. RICHARDS, Box 3986, New York P. O.

COLLECTORS OFFICE,
U. S. Internal Revenue, 7th District N. C.

United States
vs.
One Still and Fixtures.

Notice is hereby given that I have seized a Still and Fixtures, the property of R. R. Havnes a citizen of Rutherford County the same having been used in the manufacture of distilled spirits in fraud of the Internal Revenue laws of the United States.

Any person claiming an interest in said Still and fixtures, or disputing the forfeiture thereof, is hereby notified to come forward and claim the same in thirty days, and give bond, or in default thereof the said Still and fixtures will be sold as the law provides.

PINKNEY ROLLINS,
Collector 7th District N. C.

WANTED,

AGENTS MALE AND FEMALE,

To introduce the celebrated "Commen Sense Household Sewing Machines"—Price only $15. Also, the "Buckeye Shuttle"—Price $20; and the "Home Shuttle"—Price $25. Tables and Treadles—Walnut Top and Cast Iron Frame, bronzed—Price $10 each.

For Circulars to Agents, address
MAXWELL & BRADSHAW,
45-3m. Charlotte, N. C.

FRUIT TREES! FRUIT TREES!

$10.00 per 100, $80.00 per 1000.

I have a fine assortment of apple, peach, pear, plum, apricot, nectarine, and grape vines, &c., for Fall and Winter planting, for sale in large or small quantities cheap. Also a few choice Dahlias. The most magnificent of Autumn Flowers. New descriptive Catalogue sent to applicants Free.

G. L. ANTHONY,
Greensboro, N. C.
P. O. Box 77. 45-3m.

I Can't make up my Mind.

O, would I were a married man,
My house all full of glee;
A smiling partner by my side,
And children round my knee,
The cause why I'm a batchelor
Not hard is it to find:
The fact is, I re lly can't—
I can't make up my mind.

There is a Juliana Lillywhite—
I knew that she would drop
Into my loving arms, if I
Would but the question "pop."
With Carrie Cowslip, too I should
No difficulty find;
She would not hesitate, but I—
I can't make up my mind!

There Angelina Marigold,
Who would with me elope,
If to her window I would fix
A ladder made of rope!
She's gentle and she's beautiful,
Her purse is richly lined,
And she'd have me in spite of pa, but:
I can't make up my mind!

Now, when I walk along the street,
Girls' roguish looks I catch,
As with a sneer they say—"There goes
A rusty fusty bach,"
Well, I'll resolve this very day
Some sort of wife to find;
I'll wed—I think I will—O. dear,
I can't make up my mind!

The Country Store.

Away from the cities the whole range of lesser everyday wants turns for fulfillment to the country store. And so it becomes a clustering-point for all of village life.

There is on limit to its possibilities If Aunt Funice wants any thing, from a wash-tub to an ounce of paregoric, she knows where to find it; but when she broke her only pair of spectacles, the other day, she came to us in doubt.

"You keep 'most every thing," she said, hopefully.

"Yes, I know; but we don't sell spectacles. People are so different, you see. But there are a pair or two about here somewhere, if they will do you any good."

These had come to us from some auction or other, where were congregated the quaint and useless relics of many a previous sale—relics that are still destined, I doubt not, for further kicks adown the vales of time by auctioners yet unbor... I have them before me now—stout-rimmed, cumbrous, brassy—staring owl-like at me, as if from out the deepening twilight of the past; the glasses so scraticed had dim with use and age that it is easy to imagine that within their misty lenses lingers the remembrance of many a vanished scene, and that they feebly attempt, as I placed them astride of my nose, to twist the familar things at which look into an antique picture which shall be in keeping with their own venerable aspect.

But they *are* spectacles. A rare spectacle, too, was the good woman's face as she held them afar that she might the better inspect them with her crippled eyes.

"Goodness! Did you ever! How could people ever wear such things as these? I hope you don't ever expect to sell 'em?"

But thus happily were the resources of our "establishment" vindicated, though really less ready we than that other shopkeeper of these parts, who laid a wager he could fill any single demand, and triumphantly produced a second-hand pulpit which was called for.

Such enterprising spirits are not narrowed by any study of the known laws of supply and demand. Within the precincts over which I have been called to exercise a temporary charge are gathered many things that have long failed to excite the appreciation of our plain country folks—patent medicines, powders and unguents, of happiest efficacy and illimitable range of cure; polishing powers, enough to burnish the world until it should shine like another sun; preparations an contrives needing a second inventor to discover a use for them or to tell their efficieny—and which are here awating in dingy and fly-specked state the happy millennial time which shall find for all inexplicable and slighted things a full and legitimate use.

The country store-keeper is in some sort a public character, He finds himself used in a dozen different ways—as banker, oracle, newspaper, directory, intelligence man, etc.—almost before he is aware. Gossip and small-talk he should retail with the same graceful alacrity with which he dispenses maccaboy and peppermint drops. Thorou hly democratic as an institution, "the store" recognizes no cast, and its door swings freely open to all who come, whatever be their errands. An inviting haunt for all the idle ones among us, its fireside on stormy or impracticable days draws together its little circls, that is every shifting its character and its subjects as different persons come and go.—JOSEPH O. GOODWIN, *in Harper's Magazine for May.*

A Courious Legend.

When Adam was far advanced in years and at the point of death, he sent his son to the angel Michael, who kept the gate of Paradise, to pray for the oil of mercy, so that he could be healed. The angel answered that it could not be until fifty-five hundred years, but he gave Seth a branch of the tree of which Adam had eaten, bidding him plant it on Mount Lebanon, and that when it bore fruit his father should be healed. Seth planted the branch on his father's grave: it took root and grew, and from it were made Aaron's rod and Moses' staff with which he struck the rock and sweetened the waters of Marah. It also formed the pole on which the brazen serpent was lifted up, and the ark of the testimony. At last it came into the hands of Solomon, who used it in building his palace; but it continually resisted the efforts of the builders to adjust it. Now it was too long, and then again too short. The builders, being angry, then threw it into a mash, so that it might serve as a bridge. The queen of Sheba would not walk upon it, but adored it, and told Solomon that upon it should be suspended the man through whose death the kingdom should be destroyed. Solomon then had it buried deep in the ground, where afterward the pool of Bethesda was dug, and from the virtues of this tree healing properties were imparted to the waters. After it had been buried three hundred years it rose to the surface of the water, and the Jews took it and made of it the cross of our Savior.—From The Cross in Legend, Poetry, and Art, the May number of *Lippincott's Magazine.*

The Campaign.

The Democrats have already opened the ball, Senator Robbins of Rowan County, having made one or more speeches in Daire County. Ex. Gov. Vance addressed the colored people of Iredell, at Statesville this week. Mr. Tarner of the *Sentinel* is also engaged in addressing the people in different parts of the State. All this we learn from the Wilmington *Journal.* Is it not time that the Republicans in this section of the State were beginning to move? This early, informal start on the part of Democrats, may be taken as safe augury they are determined to make a desperate and determined effort for success in the comming campaign. Their success or defeat will not howeve., depend upon any exertions they may make, but entirely upon the amount of interest Republicans will take in looking out for and protecting their own principles and interests.

The previous defeats of the Democratic party in this State can be ecilpsed, if Republicans will but act with the necessary unanimity and singleness of purpose We have no doubt but what this will be the case, but simply desire to call attention to the importance of this manner of acting.

All that is necessary for a complete Republican triumph in the next election, is an adherence to the principles of the party; a unamimity of action, and the selection of the right men for the right places, with these for our guide, we cannot fail of success.—*Newberne Times.*

A San Franciscan, speaking of the rochestra in the Chinese theatre there, says; "I tell you, you can go your bottom dollar that you never heard anything like it; why, when that band strikes up, it sounds like ten thousand wash bilers tumbling off a five story building on to a brick sidewalk."

In reply to a young writer who wished to know which magazine would give him the higest positon quickest, a contemporary asawered, "A powder magazine, if you contribute a fiery article."

A Vigerous Young Man.

Mr Charles Griffin, of Anson county, is now one hundred and two years old. During the Revolutionary war he walked from Anson county to Richmond, Va., and remembers many incidents of that period of which he was personally cognizant.

He is still hale and hearty; never wore spectacles, can see well how to shoot a rifle, walks upright and sprightly, can mount a horse as easily as a young man, superintends the work on his plantation, was never sick a day in his life, has chewed tobacco from his earliest recollection, and has never sued any one and was never sued.

His wife is only six years younger than himself, and attends to her own cooking and household affairs generally, and has no appearance of the miserable Grecian bend, because she walks upright as the maker of mankind intended his favorite creature to walk.—Her maiden name was Elizabeth Ross.

The youngest son of this remarkable couple, (C. P. Griffin) gave us the above facts. He is the baby of the family, and is only fifty-nine years old. His grandmother lived to be 106 years old.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

A spiritual medium describing man, in the earliest ages, that conjugal disturbances ended more decisively then than now. When a man died, his ten er wife ate him; when the wife died, the husband ate her, and that was without salt or cookery. It was not a trip to Chicago for either party, but it was a heavy club on the thick scull, and the one that got the best of it, ate the other up—that was an end of the trouble.

A gentleman who was very zealous on the subject of horses, but not according to knowledge, bought a mare at an auction and rode her home. "Well, Cæsar," said he to his sable coachman, "what do you think of her? She cost me five hundred dollars." "Dunno master." "Yes, but what do you think?" "Well massa, it makes me tink of what the preacher said yesterday—something about his money is soon parted. *I disremember the first part!*"

A young Englishman, while riding in an omnibus for the first time, was nonplussed at not finding a conductor to whom he could pay the fare. His astonishment was increased by a respectable-looking lady handing him ten cents. He looked at the stamps, then at her, and handing it back, said, with a polite bow, "I'm very much obliged to you, madam. for your kindness, but really, I'm not in in want or need of charity just now."

A Pittsfied man lost his hammer. He gave one of his boys a sound thrashing for losing it. Not long after, the father found the missing hammer where he had left it. "Never mind," said he, trying to console the boy and his conscience, "whipping never comes amiss!"

The last of forty Thousand. Since the surrender a ten dollar green back bill was taken into a business house in this town marked on the back of it in plain and distinct letters: "The last of forty thousand left by an indulgent father all spent at the gaming table!—*Hillsboro Recorder.*

A surgeon of Paris lately exhibited to a friend one of his instruments, the handle of which was carved in bone. "Do you know," he asked, "of what this handle is made?" "Of ivory, I suppose." "No," said the doctor, while tears almost choked his voice: "It is the thigh bone of my poor aunt."

The Mormon church has sent on to Washington Elder Orson Pratt to make a personal appeal to Congress not to pass the House polygamy bill now pending in the Senate. Pratt was sent to Washington in 1862 on a similar mission.

A PRETTY COMPLIMENT.—A driver of a coach, stopping to get some water for the young ladies inside, being asked what he stopped for, replied, "I'm watering my flowers."

A near-sighted man walked off the bridge into the Kennebec river, and upon being miraculously saved was "darnation glad he didn't lose his cane and spec's."

A little boy in grass Valley, Cal., eat some friction matches on the 12th inst., and has now gone where matches are made.

Encourage Home Industry

D. M. RIGLER
OPPOSITE MANSION HOUSE.
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I am now Manufacturing all grade of candies and warrant them pure and unadulterated. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. 3-3m.

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Having recently made advantageous arrangements with the manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES, we are enabled to offer the greatest inducements to the Shoe Trade, and will hereafter duplicate any bill of Boots and Shoes bought in New York, Baltimore or Philadelphia, within the last two years. By long experience in the Shoe trade, we claim some advantages in it, and will give all the benefits we can to our customers. Call and see us. Everything warranted as represented. One price to all. Strict attention to business, and fair dealing, is our motto.

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Address JOHN L. SHOREY,
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Notice.—On Monday of March Superior Court, it being the 28th day of March 1870. I will sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, that Valuable Property known as the Idler Mine, situate on 2nd Broad River, about nine miles North from Rutherfordton, in Rutherford county, N. C. This property consists of about One Thousand Acres of Land, on which there is supposed to be a rich Gold Mine. There is also a Mill, good Timber, and Farming Land included in the tract.

Sale by order of the Superior Court on the petition of Matilda Hayden and others.

Terms, six months credit, the purchaser to give bond bearing interest from date, with security. Title withheld till sale is confirmed by the Court and payment made.

J. B. CARPENTER, C. C. S. C.
Feb. 8th, 1870. 5t.

PAINTS FOR FARMERS AND OTHERS —The Grafton Mineral Paint Co., are now manufacturing the Best, Cheapest and most Durable Paint in use; two coats well put on, mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will last 10 or 15 years; it is of a light brown or beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed to green, lead, stone, drab, olive or cream, to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable for Houses, Barns, Fences, Carriage and Car makers, Pails and Wooden Ware, Agricultural Implements, Canal Boats, Vessels and Ships' Bottoms, Canvas, Metal and Shingle Roofs, (it being Fire and Water proof,) Floor Oil Cloths, (one Manufacturer having used 5,000 bbls. the past year,) and as a paint for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, durability, elasticity and adhesiveness. Price $6 per bbl. of 300 lbs., which will supply a farmer for years to come. Warranted in all cases as above. Send for a circular which gives full particulars. None genuine unless branded in a trade mark, Grafton Mineral Paint. Persons can order the Paint and remit the money on receipt of goods. Address,

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Their stock consists in part of
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Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, Shovels Spades, Forks Trace Chains.

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All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Sept. '69. 31-1y.

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TESTIMONIALS.

The Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best.—[N. Y. Evangelist.

We can speak of the merits of the Waters Pianos from personal knowledge as being of the very best quality.—[Christian Intelligencer.

The Waters' Pianos are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material.—[Advocate and Journal.

Our friends will find at Mr. Waters store the very best assortment of pianos and organs to be found in the United States.—[Graham's Magazine.

Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, is famed for the excellence of his Pianos and Organs.—[Evening Post.

The Waters' Piano ranks with the best manufactured in America.—[The Independent, N. Y.

MUSICAL DOINGS.—Since Mr. Waters gave up publishing sheet music, he has devoted all his capital and attention to the manufacture and sale of

Pianos and Melodeons.

He has just issued a catalogue of his new instruments, giving a new scale of prices, which shows a marked reduction from former rates, and his pianos have recently been awarded the First premium at several Fairs. Many people of the present day, who are attracted, if not confused, with the flaming advertisements of rival piano houses, probably overlook a modest modest manufacturer like Mr. Waters; but we happen to know that his

Instruments

earned him a good reputation long before expositions and "honors" connected therewith were ever thought of; indeed we have one of Mr. Waters'

Piano Fortes

now in our residence (where it has stood for years,) of which any manufacturer in the world might well be proud. We have always been delighted with it as a

Sweet-toned

and powerful instrument, and there is no doubt of its durability: more than this, some of the best amateur players in the city, as well as several celebrated pianists, have performed on the said piano, and all pronounce it a superior and first class instrument. Stronger indorsements we could not give.—[Home Journal. 1-1y

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I HAVE just received from New York and Charleston, a very large and desirable stock of GOODS, consisting of

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My friends and the public generally are respectively invited to call and examine my stock as I feel confident that I can and will sell them

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J. M. CRATON.
June 3-19-6

Town Ordinances.

The Commissioners of the Town of Rutherfordton do ordain:

1. That all persons living within the incorporate limits of said town, liable by Law to work on the public roads, Be and they are hereby required to work on the streets and roads in said Town six days in each year, or forfeit and pay to the Mayor 75 cents for each day that they may fail so to work, to be sued for and recovered as other taxes and fines are: Provided, that in the discretion of the Mayor, such work may be rendered by substitute.
2. That any person or persons who shall engage in any fight, riote, or unlawful assemblys, or who shall be guilty of unbecoming conduct or make use of unbecoming language or shall curse or swear, or loud talk to the annoyance of the citizens of said Town, shall be fined at the discretion of the Mayor not to exceed twenty five dollars.
3. That if any person shall discharge any firearms, except in cases of actual necessity, or by permission of the Mayor within the following boundries, viz commencing, at the Blacksmith shop on the Hickory nut road, then a straight line to the west side of A. H. Roberts' lot, then a straight line to the Twitty's ford road, 100 yards west of Mrs. Corbett's, then a straight line to the bridge south of J. M. Justices' residence, then with said branch 50 yards east, then a straight line to the ford of Glaghorns Creek, near the Mineral Spring, then with said creek to a point opposite the Male Academy, then to the beginning, shall pay a fine of $1 for each offence
4. That any person or persons, who shall engage in driving, racing or running horses through the streets, at such speed as to endanger life or property, shall be at the discretion of the Mayor not to exceed five dollars.
5. That if any person or persons shall allow his or their horses, mules or other dangerous animals to run at large through the streets, (drovers excepted) shall be fined one dollar for each such offence.
6. That any person or persons who shall obstruct any public street or sidewalk by placing thereon, any wood, timber or other thing, and allowing the same to remain more than twenty-four hours shall pay a fine of one dollar for each day such obstruction shall remain.
7. That any grocer, bar keeper, or other person, engaged in the sale of spirituous liquors, shall sell or give away, any spirituous or malt liquors on the Sabbath day shall pay a fine of one dollar for each such offence.
8. That any person who shall ride or hitch any horse, or other animal upon any sidewalk in said Town or any shade tree on the public square, shall pay for each offence one dollar.
9. That all persons residing within the limits of said town be and they are hereby required to return to the Mayor, on or before the 1st day of April, a full and complete list of all subjects of taxation under the ordinances, and upon failure to list the same shall be liable to pay a double tax.
10. That in default of the payment of any fine due for the violation of any of the Town Ordinances, the person or persons so defaulting may be imprisoned not more than thirty days, at the discretion of of the Mayor. Provided, that they may be released at any time upon payment of the fine and costs
11. That any person or persons, who shall retail spirituous Liquors within said incorporation, except those who obtain a regular license shall pay a fine of twenty five dollars for each offence, one half recovered to go to the informer.
12. That these ordinances shall go into effect, ten days from day of publication.
14. That all persons having claims due them from the Town of Rutherfordton, be and they are hereby required, to present the same duly authenticated, before the Commissioners of said Town to be audited and passed upon, before such claim shall be paid.
14. That the regular meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Rutherfordton, shall be on the first Thursday in each month.
15. That for the purpose of raising sufficient revenue to defray the necessary expenses and for making repairs in said Town, the following tax be levied, and collected on the subjects of taxation mentioned below, viz:

Real and Personal Property (subject to exemption of two hundred dollars of household and kitchen furniture)—25 cents on the $100.

Lawyers	$5.00
Physicians	5.00
Circus and Menagerie	25.00
Side Shows	10.00
Sleight of hand Performers	10.00
Magic Lantern, Lecturers, or other exhibitions for pay	5.00
Itinerant Auctioneers	5.00
Silversmiths and Jewelers	2.50
Itenerant	5.00
Dentists	5.00
Retailors of Spiritous Liquors	15.00
Dry Good Stores	6.00
Daguerrean or Photographic Artist	5.00
Tailor Shops	2.00
Blacksmith Shops	2.00
Wagon and Carriage Shops	3.00
Cabinet Shops	3.00
Printing Offices	5.00
Insurance Agents, Life or Fire	5.00
Tan Yards	3.00
Hotels	5.00
Private Boardin Houses	3.00
Boot and Shoe Shops	2.00
Harness and Saddle Shops	2.00
Tin Shops	2.50
Every Dog, over 6 months old	.25
Eveay Hog over 3 months old	.10
Every Itenerent retail dealer in Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Guns, Tobacco, or Tin Ware, not the growth or manufacture of Rutherford County	3.00
Clerk of Superior Court	3.00
Register of Deeds	2.00
County Treasurer	2.00

16. All persons liable for Special Tax, shall only be required to pay a proportion equal to the whole amount for the year, from the time of the commencement thereof.
17. That these ordinances are published and declared this 15 day of February 1870.

J. B. CARPENTER, Mayor.

The Bee-Keepers' Journal

and National Agriculturist for January, contains many interesting and valuable articles illustrated with appropriate engravings, in its five departments of "Bee-Keeping," "Agriculture," "Home and Fireside," "Ladies' and Youth's Department," The articles "The New Honey Extractor," "The New York Poultry show," "The Australian Bee-Hunter," each illustrated by a beautiful engraving, and the method of fertilizing Italian Queen in confinement by any drone desired, are especially interesting. On the front page is a fine portrait of Mrs. Ellen S. Tupper, America's most distinguished lady writer on bee culture, and one of the editors of this Journal. The February number will contain the portrait of Francis Huber, the celebrated pioneer bee-keeper of Europe, to be followed by the portraits of Dzierzon, Berlepsch, and all the leading apiarians of Europe and America. This is a new feature following other improvements made since the removal and consolidation, and yet the publishers furnish the Journal at $1,00 a year One sample copy sent Free. Address

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NOTICE.

Is hereby given to all persons indebted to Miller, Eaves & Co., and to W. H. Miller, & Co., that unless their accounts are settled before March Court, that the accounts and notes will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

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